



Operating Instructions

Harmony Oil Stoves



Euroheat Distributors (H.B.S.) Ltd
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Bishops Frome
Worcestershire
WR5 6AY

Thermic Distribution Europe S.A.
B-5660
Frasnes Les Couvin
Belgium

Part No.

Serial Number

IMPORTANT



Please read carefully before operating this appliance

When you first light your stove it will go through what is known as the 'curing process'. The paint used on the stove is capable of withstanding a very high temperature, 650°C and needs to be hardened. To do this your stove needs to be run at a high temperature (maximum setting for gas and oil stoves) for a number of hours.

During this initial curing process the stove will give off a pungent smell and a blue haze will be evident in the room. These fumes can activate a smoke detector, if fitted. The length of time it will take to cure your stove will vary according to the total area of paint to be cured and the temperature reached; under normal circumstances this will be between 5 and 10 hours. During this period the room should not be occupied and windows should be left open to ventilate the room and to help dissipate the smoke and fumes.

Remember for the stove to cure it must reach a high temperature; do NOT attempt to cure your stove on a low setting (gas or oil), at these temperatures the stove will never properly cure and will give off a smell every time it is lit with multifuel stoves follow the operating instructions for the first few fires and the stove will be cured after the first high fire. Once the curing process is complete your stove can be used in the normal way, the process will not normally need to be repeated. However, if you re-paint or fit new parts to your stove, a short period of curing will be necessary.

Do not store or use petrol or other flammable vapours and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other heating appliance.

Due to high temperatures the appliance should be located away from pedestrian traffic and away from furniture and draperies.

Advise all adults and especially children to be alert to the hazard of the stove's high surface temperatures.

Supervise young children the elderly and infirm when they are in the same room as the appliance. Fit a suitable fireguard.

Contact telephone numbers:

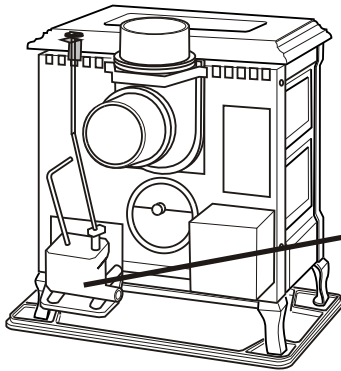
	Tel	Fax
Euroheat Reception <i>info@euroheat.co.uk</i>	01885 491100	01885 491101
Euroheat Technical Support <i>tech@euroheat.co.uk</i>	01885 491117	01885 491105
Euroheat Spares Department <i>spares@euroheat.co.uk</i>	01885 491126	01885 491106

BEFORE LIGHTING THE STOVE

If being lit for the first time, or after a period of no use, remove the coal effect and ensure the burner is dry. If the burner has been operating within the past two hours no attempt must be made to re-light the burner or open the stove door until the stove and catalyser have cooled.

The "Arming Lever" should be set by lifting it upwards, once this has been armed it cannot be disarmed manually and will only need to be reset if the over level trip has been activated.

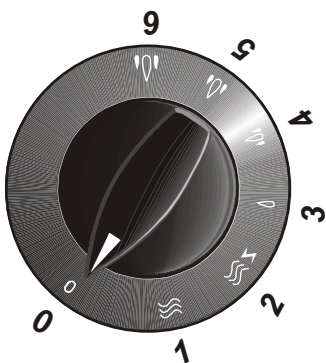
If the flue draught is very low when lighting the burner it may be necessary to leave the stove door slightly ajar until the flame becomes stable, but the stove must not be left unattended until the door is shut. If weather conditions cause the burner to take too long in establishing sufficient draught the flame may become very long and yellow as the oil level builds up in the burner. It is advisable to turn the oil control knob to "0" until the flame is reduced to its normal size and colour before turning the control knob to "2" again. The stove should not be turned to a setting higher than "2" until the flue has reached its operating temperature (½ to 1 hour dependant upon flue construction).



Metering stem remote lever. Used for cleaning contaminates or air from the metering slot; turn oil control to maximum position and tap lever sharply 5-10 times. If the metering stem becomes stuck in the off position, preventing oil from passing, after a period of non use, it may be pulled up to free it.

Actuator Pin. Used to control the oil flow rate by means of remotely operated devices such as a flexitemp.

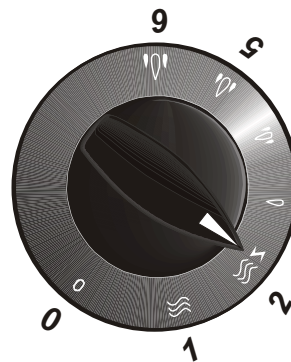
Arming Lever



Off Position



Ignition Button



Lighting Position

It is normal for there to be some backlash in the movement of the oil control knob.

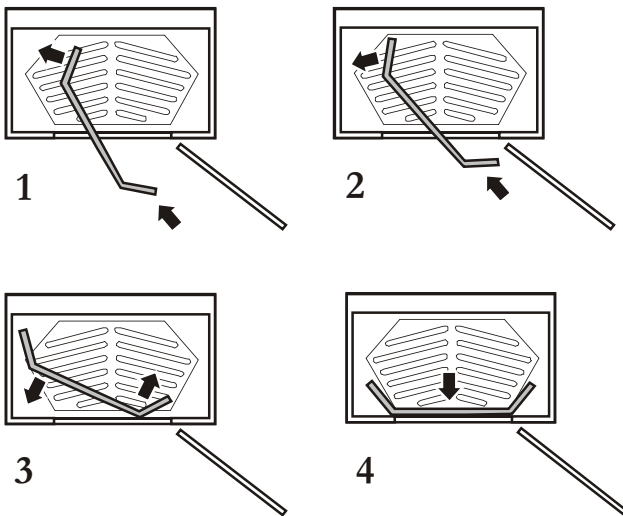
ELECTRIC (PUSH BUTTON) IGNITION

To light the stove turn the oil control knob, on the top right hand side of the stove, to position "2". The ignition button on the right hand side of the stove pressed and held in until the oil ignites. The indicator light, on the transformer, will illuminate to show that the ignition system is operating, and the oil will normally light within 1 to 1½ minutes, a popping sound may be heard as it ignites, when the ignition button should then be released. The electric ignition system works by energizing a heating element positioned in the bottom of the burner. Oil is drawn towards the element by the capillary action of a stainless steel wire gauze. The oil is heated until it reaches its ignition temperature. If the burner fails to light after two minutes, do not continue attempting to light the stove; turn off the oil supply and refer to the fault finding section of the stove installation manual.

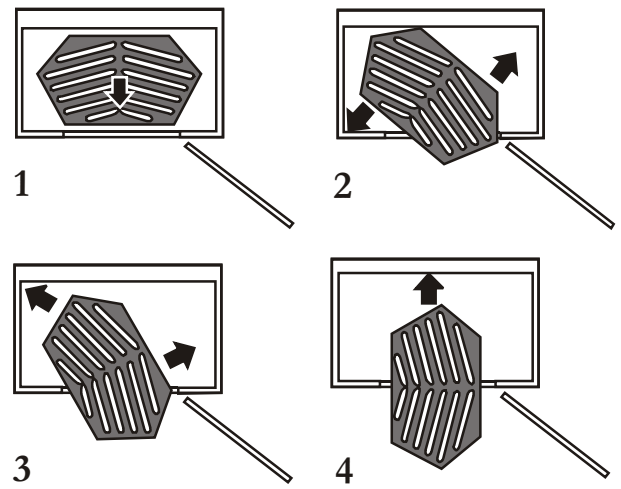
LIGHTING THE STOVE MANUALLY

1. The oil supply to the stove should be turned on and the oil metering valve control knob should be turned off which is indicated as position "0".
2. Open the front door of the stove and lift out the fuel effect guard, fuel effect (**very fragile**) and catalyser, taking care not to disturb the catalyser support ring. Examine the burner bottom for evidence of oil. If the burner is dry, lighting may proceed. If oil is present no attempt should be made to light the stove until this oil has been removed.
3. The oil control knob turned to position "1". Oil will now enter the burner and should be allowed to wet the burner bottom, a patch the size of a biscuit, (65mm diameter) before the control knob is returned to the "0" position.
4. A piece of firelighter the size of a sugar cube or a waxed taper should be placed on the burner bottom, centrally to the oil patch and lit with a long match or spill.

Removing Fuel Effect Guard

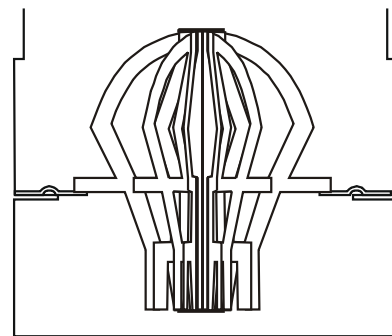
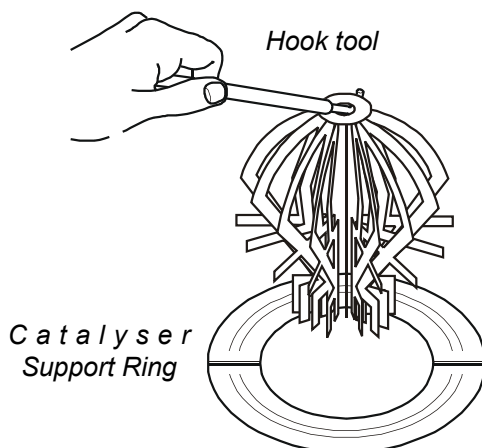


Removing Fuel Effect



5. The catalyser, fuel effect and fuel guard should be replaced, taking great care to install them correctly, the stove door closed.
6. The oil metering valve should now be turned to position number "2" and the stove left at this setting until the burner, stove and flue have warmed sufficiently to allow stable burning at higher settings, ½ to 1 hour dependant upon flue construction.

Removing Catalyser With Tool Provided



Correct catalyser positioning within burner.

EXTINGUISHING THE BURNER

Turning the oil metering control knob to “0” will stop the supply of oil to the burner and cause it to extinguish. When the oil control knob is turned back to “0” resistance will be felt and then with further pressure it will “click” off. If the stove is to be left unlit for a period of time, the supply to the stove should be turned off at the isolation tap.

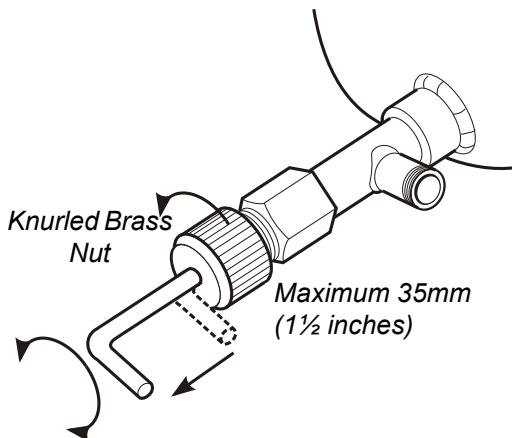
MONTHLY MAINTENANCE

To ensure the burner is operating efficiently and capable of its maximum output the fuel inlet to the burner will need to be kept free of carbon deposits by operating the de-coking lever weekly.

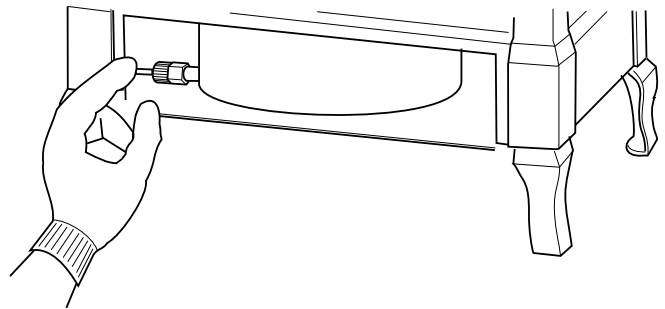
De-Coking using De-Coke assembly

This is accomplished by slackening the knurled brass nut a half-a-turn and withdrawing it no more than 35mm (1½ inches). While rotating the lever insert it fully, then re-tighten the brass nut. If this operation is to be undertaken with the stove lit, great care must be taken and the glove supplied with the stove **MUST** be used.

De-Coking Assembly

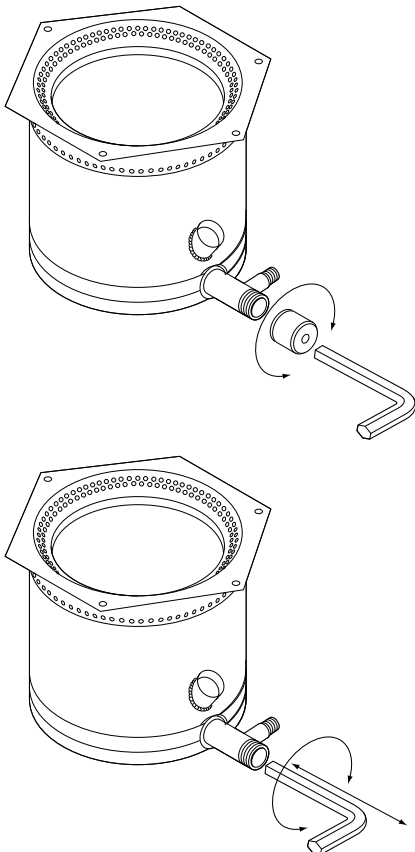


Accessing the De-Coking Assembly

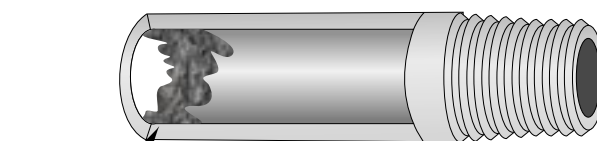


De-Coking using the Allen Key Tool

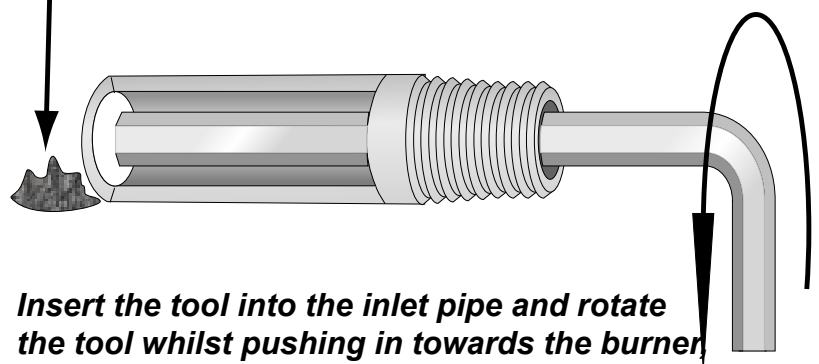
This operation must only be carried out with the stove **TURNED OFF** and **COLD**. The de-coking and inlet pipe are located behind the lower door and to the right hand or left hand side of the burner pot. Remove the end cap with the tool supplied with the stove. The tool is then inserted into the inlet pipe rotating it as it is pushed in towards the burner, until the carbon deposits have been scraped clear of the inlet.



Unscrew the de-coke port end cap with the tool supplied with the stove.



Carbon deposits

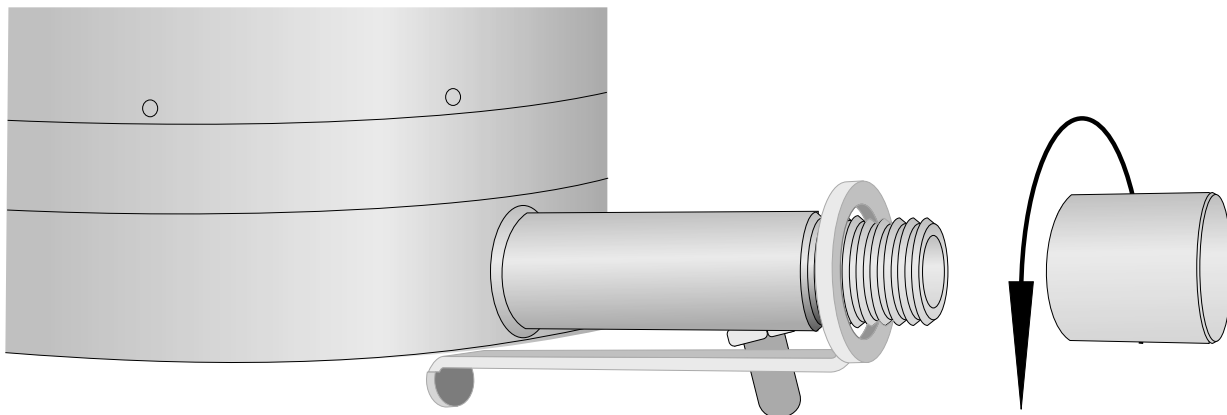


Insert the tool into the inlet pipe and rotate the tool whilst pushing in towards the burner until the carbon has been scraped clear.

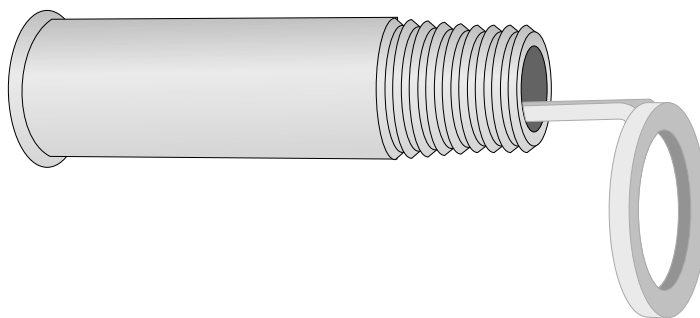
De-oking using the De-Coking Tool

This operation must only be carried out with the stove **TURNED OFF** and **COLD**. The decoking and inlet pipe are located behind the lower door and to the right hand or left hand side of the burner pot. Unscrew the end cap of the inlet pipe. The tool is then inserted into the inlet pipe and is pushed in towards the burner, until the carbon deposits have been scraped clear of the inner surfaces of the inlet pipe.

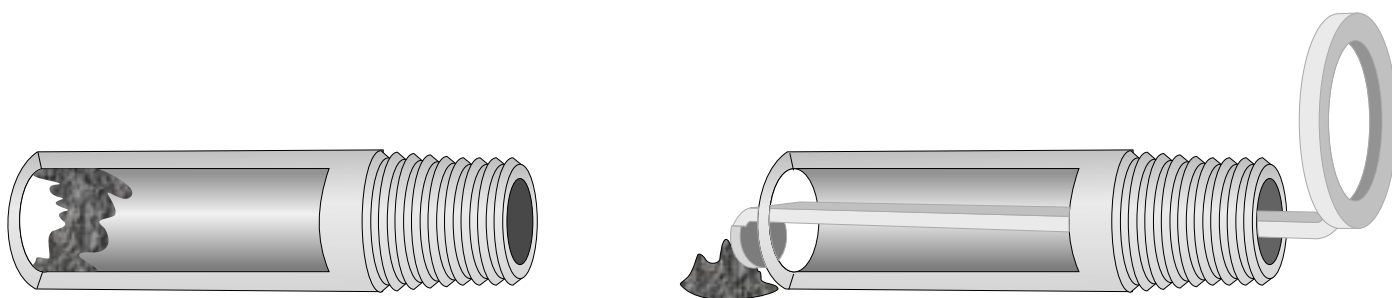
Remove the cap from the inlet pipe.



Push the tool into the pipe



Scrape the carbon deposits from the inner surfaces



ANNUAL SERVICING

The stove should be serviced annually to ensure the burner is operating correctly, the flue is clear of soot and the oil metering valve is operating correctly. It is important during the service that the oil control valve and in line filter are examined for contamination by water or dirt and that all fuel pipes are sound with no evidence of leaks. Ensure the oil metering stem lever has not become stuck, if it has pull upwards until it moves freely.

CLEANING YOUR OIL STOVE

Before attempting to clean your stove's glass the stove must be extinguished and allowed to cool, as for safety reasons it would be foolish to attempt cleaning when the stove is operating or still hot.

THE GLASS

The glass in your stove is specially formulated to withstand the very high temperatures generated within the stove and proprietary glass cleaners are not recommended as their compositions may contain chemicals that will weaken or etch into the glass.

First wipe the glass with a dry cotton cloth. Then if need be use newspaper moistened with water to which a little vinegar has been added will normally remove most staining, but if cleaning becomes necessary too often we advise you to review your operating procedures to determine whether cleaner and more efficient combustion can be achieved. However well the stove burns it will become necessary to clean the glass occasionally particularly after lighting or if the conditions are windy.

THE STOVE BODY

Dusting the stove may be carried out when the stove is at its minimum heat output temperature, using light strokes of a real bristle paint brush. Thorough cleaning, or any attempt to remove marks on the stove body, must only be done when the stove is cold. Stoves with an enamel finish should be cleaned with a damp cloth, or very gentle use of a cleaner recommended for enamel finishes. It should be noted that even approved cleaners will damage the highly polished finish of the stove if used too vigorously. All traces of the cleaner must be removed before the stove is lit and no finishing polishes must ever be used, as these will leave unsightly streaks on the stove when it becomes hot.

Stoves with a cast black finish must never be cleaned with a cloth as the texture of the paint will abrade and collect lint from the cloth, which will be almost impossible to remove. Vigorous brushing with a stiff bristle brush will remove all dust, but where the paint is marked, the stains are better obliterated with a spray of suitable stove paint rather than attempts made to clean them off. Suitable paint may be purchased from a stove shop or direct from Euroheat.

BRASS FITTINGS

Any proprietary brass cleaner may be used to clean the brass on the stove, but care must be taken to ensure the polish does not come into contact with the stove enamel or the black cast finish, where it will leave a stain.

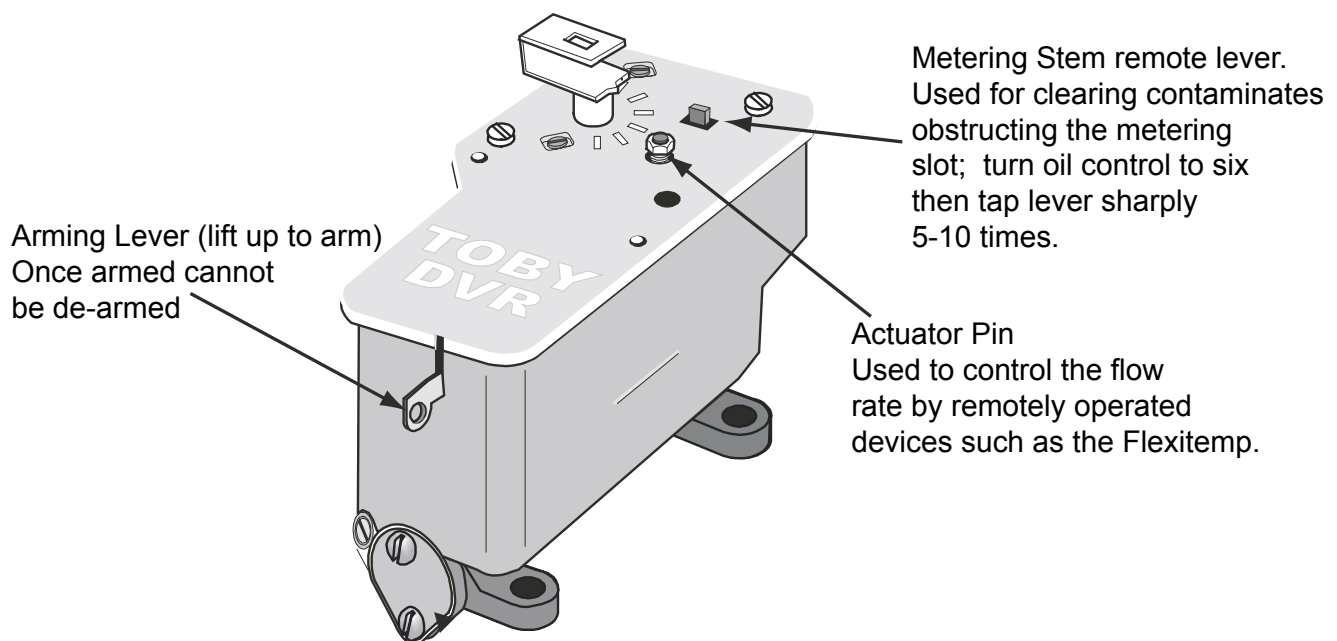
THE BURNER

Together with routine operation of the decoking mechanism, the burner will need cleaning periodically to ensure efficient burning. The frequency with which it will need cleaning is dependent upon the burner running time and operating conditions, but the burner should be inspected monthly. The stove must be extinguished and cold, with the ignition system, if fitted, electrically isolated before attempting to inspect or clean the burner. If a coal effect is fitted to the stove, it should be withdrawn carefully, taking care not to touch the "coals", and put in a safe place; it is fragile. The catalyser should be lifted out, but no attempt must be made to clean off the red-brown deposit. This deposit is the oxide of a chemical treatment applied to the catalyser during manufacture and is essential to it performing correctly. The two-part inner ring should be removed for cleaning, taking note of their positioning on the support pins. Only the burner bowl and fuel inlet pipe remain; these can be cleaned of all carbon deposits using a suitable hardwood implement or, with great care, a blunt screwdriver. (Excessive soft carbon or layers of very hard coke may be an indication of incorrectly adjusted flue draught and your service engineer should be consulted.) When cleaned, the burner components must be reassembled, taking care to fit the inner ring and catalyser correctly as soon as possible, to minimise the risk of damage.

ECONOMIC OPERATION

The running cost of your stove is dependent upon many factors, and although it is possible to give the fuel consumption figures of a stove at any set heat output, these will have little relevance to the actual running cost of your stove because this will depend so much on the use made of the heat generated. The size and insulation properties of your home will obviously be a major influence, but consideration given to the way heat within the property is conserved and by the way in which the stove is operated may lower its fuel consumption while maintaining acceptable comfort levels. When the stove is turned on to heat a cold house, the time taken to give an acceptable temperature will depend not only on the volume of air but upon the cooling effect of the walls and furnishings within the house. These will generate cold draughts of air, creating a chill factor, and giving the impression of the ambient temperature being lower than it actually is. Leaving the stove to run continuously at its minimum setting will alleviate this chill factor, and the actual temperature you find comfortable will be lower. The extra fuel used during continual running will be offset against increased comfort and lower acceptable ambient temperatures and may in some instances reduce the running costs of the stove.

A sudden loss of burner capacity may be caused by low fuel levels, dirt (dog hairs) or an air bubble in the fuel causing the oil metering valve to block. This can be cleared by turning the control knob to maximum and pressing the metering stem lever on top of the oil valve, smartly, ten times.



Euroheat, Efel and Nestor Martin have a policy of continual research and development and reserve the right to modify its appliances without prior notice.

We make every effort to ensure that the information provided in this document is correct and accurate at the time of printing. Continued updates occur to adapt documents to customer requirements and appliance changes. For the latest editions of all Euroheat documentation visit our web site www.euroheat.co.uk.

We would request that you inform Euroheat of information which you feel is not provided in this document which would assist other users in the future.

The Euroheat Technical Team